

Chapter 11 Incident Management Changes Draft

Chapter/Page 11-1; Line 4-10; Release January 2006

National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS)

The National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) is sponsored by ? NWCG. ~~several agencies including: the BLM, NPS, USFWS, and USDA-
FS.~~ It provides a universal set of structures, procedures, and standards for agencies to respond to all types of emergencies. ? ~~NIIMS is compliant with the National Response Plan-mandated National Incident Management System (NIMS).~~ NIIMS is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIIMS will be used to complete tasks assigned to the interagency wildland fire community under the National Response Plan.

Chapter/Page 11-1; Line 27-28; Release January 2006

~~(Appendix L & M):~~ ? (Refer to samples in Appendix L & M). Units may develop their own Complexity Analysis format to replace Appendix M.

Chapter/Page 11-2; Line 1-15; Release January 2006

~~? Incident Management~~ Incident Management and Coordination Components of NIIMS

Effective incident management requires:

- Command Organizations to manage on-site incident operations.
- Coordination and Support Organizations to provide direction and supply resources to the on-site organization.

On site Command Organizations

Type 5 Incident Command
Type 4 Incident Command
Type 3 Incident Command
Type 2 Incident Command
Type 1 Incident Command
Fire Use Management Teams
Unified Command
Area Command

Off site Coordination and Support

Initial Attack Dispatch
Expanded Dispatch
Buying /Payment Teams
Local, Geographic, or National
? Geographic and National
Coordination Centers
Multi-Agency Coordinating Groups

Chapter/Page 11-3/4; Line 23-6; Release January 2006

Type 3 Incident ? ~~Structure~~ Command

? Type 3 Incident Commanders (ICT3s) are qualified according to the 310-1. ICT3s are required to manage the incident. They must not have concurrent responsibilities that are not associated with the incident, and they must not concurrently perform single resource boss duties. It is important to note that not all Type 3 complexity incidents require a full complement of individuals at the command and general staff positions. A Type 3 Incident Commander (ICT3) is

expected to exercise their authority and establish the appropriate organizational structure for each incident as based on complexity, and span of control.

As an incident escalates, a continuing assessment of the complexity level should be completed to validate the continued ICT3 effort or the need for a higher level of incident management.

The following chart illustrates the minimum qualifications required for individuals performing Type 3 complexity functions:

~~? ICT3s establish the appropriate organizational structure to manage the incident based on span of control and incident complexity. ICT3s may assign personnel to any combination of ICS functional area duties in order to operate safely and effectively. The 310-1 establishes Type 3 specific qualifications standards for Safety Officers and Information Officers. Minimum qualifications for all other functional areas are established by agency policy in the chart below.~~

~~? **Qualification Standards for ICS Command and General Staff Functional Responsibilities at the Type 3 Complexity Level**~~

~~? **Type 3 competencies**~~

Type 3 Functional Responsibility	Specific 310-1 or equivalent qualification standards required to perform ICS functions at Type 3 level
Incident Command	Incident Commander Type 3
Safety	? Safety Officer
Information	? Information Officer
Operations	Strike Team Leader or Task Force Leader
Division	Single Resource Boss
Logistics	No minimum qualification
Plans	No minimum qualification
Finance	No minimum qualification

Chapter/Page 11-4; Line 13-14; Release January 2005

- ~~• ? A Delegation of Authority is required for non local ICT3s and optional for all other ICT3s.~~

Chapter/Page 11-4; Line 27-29; Release January 2005

- ~~• ? Wild Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) will be initiated for any type 3 incident which escapes initial attack and is not controlled in the first operational period.~~

Chapter/Page 11-6; Line 4-17; Release January 2006**Fire Use Management Teams (FUMT)**

Fire Use Management Teams provide land managers with skilled and mobile personnel to assist with the management of Wildland Fire Use (WFU) fires and with prescribed fires. Fire Use Management Teams are available as an interagency resource for assignment to all agencies and units. FUMTs consist of the following positions:

- Incident Commander Type 2 (ICT2)
- Safety Officer 2 (SOF2)
- ? Information Officer 2 (IOF2)
- Operations Sections Chief Type 2 (OSC2)
- Planning Section Chief Type 2 (PSC2)
- Long Term Fire Behavior Analyst (LTAN)
- Logistics Section Chief Type 2 (LSC2)
- ? ~~(Three trainees)~~ Three additional positions

Chapter/Page 11-6; Line 19; Release January 2006**Area Command ? Characteristics****Chapter/Page 11-7; Line 31-34; Release January 2006****Initial Attack Dispatch**

? Initial Attack is the planned response to a wildfire, given the wildfire's potential fire behavior. The command decision to move suppression resources is made by an authorized person at a local Initial Attack Dispatch Center.

~~This includes normal dispatching operations on initial actions using existing available resources.~~

Chapter/Page 11-7; Line 36-40; Release January 2006**Expanded Dispatch**

? Expanded Dispatch is the organization needed to support an incident which expands along with the Incident Command System. ~~an expansion of local initial attack dispatch organization capabilities.~~ Expanded dispatch is established when a high volume of activity indicates that increased dispatch and coordination capability is required.

~~As incidents develop and/or numbers of wildland fires increase, it is necessary to expand coordination organizations. Coordinators are added to handle requests for personnel, equipment, supplies, and aircraft. This allows initial attack dispatchers to concentrate on new starts.~~

Chapter/Page 11-10; Line 3-10; Release January 2006**Agency Administrator Responsibilities**

The Agency Administrator (AA) manages the land and resources on their organizational unit according to the established land management plan. Fire management is part of that responsibility. The AA establishes specific performance objectives for the Incident Commander (IC), and delegates the authority to the IC to take specific actions to meet those objectives.

AA responsibilities to ? a Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Team (IMT) include:

Chapter/Page 11-10; Line 17-21; Release January 2006

- Issue a written Delegation of Authority (Appendix R) to the Incident Commander and to other ? appropriate officials (Agency Administrator Representative, Resource Advisor, Incident Business Advisor). ? For Type 1 and Type 2 Incidents, delegation must be written. For Type 3, 4, or 5 Incidents, delegations may be written or oral. The delegation should:

Chapter/Page 11-10; Line 40-43; Release January 2006

? A website for agency administrators managing a large fire incident in which a team will be assigned is located at:

http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/fire/swamgmt/admin/aa_guidelines/swa_aa_guidelines.htm.

Chapter/Page 11-12; Line 12-15; Release January 2006**Transfer of Command**

The following guidelines will assist in the transfer of incident command responsibilities from the local unit to incoming ? Type 1 or 2 Incident Management Team, and back to the local unit.

Chapter/Page 11-12; Line 27-28; Release January 2006

- ? All operational personnel should be notified on incident command frequencies when transfer of command occurs.

Chapter/Page 11-12; Line 30-31; Release January 2006**Release of Teams**

The release of a ? Type 1 or 2 IMT should follow an approved transfer of command process.

Chapter/Page 11-13; Line 1-9; Release January 2006

? At completion of assignment, Incident Commanders will receive a written performance evaluation from the Agency Administrators prior to the teams release from the incident. Certain elements of this evaluation may not be able to be completed at the closeout review. These include; accountability and property control; completeness of claims investigation/documentation; and completeness of financial and payment documentation. The final evaluation incorporating all

of the above elements should be sent to the Incident Commander within 60 days. See Appendix U for the IMT evaluation form.

~~The Agency Administrator must complete a written evaluation of the IMT. Certain elements of the evaluation should not be completed at the closeout review; they should be completed within 30 days of the close out. These include; accountability and property control; completeness of claims investigation/documentation; completeness of financial and payment documentation; and effectiveness of suppression damage rehabilitation.~~

Chapter/Page 11-13; Line 21-23; Release January 2006

? Financial Records

The ordering host unit will be responsible for retaining the incident documentation package and financial records.

Chapter/Page 11-14; Line 18-20; Release January 2006

? Initial requests for funding for BAER should be submitted to the appropriate Agency Administrator for approval within 7 calendar days after the total containment of the fire.

Chapter/Page 11-14; Line 23-30; Release January 2006

- ***DOI - The Department of the Interior maintains one standing National BAER Team with pre-identified positions listed in the National Interagency Mobilization Guide and are comprised of personnel from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Forest Service. The DOI-BAER Team is dispatched by the National Interagency BAER Team Dispatch Prioritization Criteria Evaluation. The DOI-BAER Teams should be requested at least 10 days prior to expected date of fire containment.***

Chapter/Page 11-15; Line 6-9; Release January 2006

An Incident Business Advisor (IBA ? 1) must be assigned to any fire with suppression costs of more than \$5 million. An IBA ? 2 is advised for fires with suppression costs of \$1-5 million. If a certified IBA is not available, the approving official will appoint a financial advisor to monitor expenditures.

Chapter/Page 11-15/16; Line 27-13; Release January 2006

A Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) will be completed for all wildland fires that are managed for resource benefit. This is an operational plan for assessing, analyzing, and selecting strategies for wildland fire use. It is progressively developed and documents appropriate management responses for any wildland fire managed for resource benefits. The plan will be completed in compliance with the guidance found in the ? *Wildland Fire Use, Implementation Procedures Reference Guide, May 2005. ~~Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy Implementation Procedures Reference Guide, August 1998.~~* A WFIP consists of three distinct stages:

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- **Stage I** - The initial fire assessment, or size-up, is the preliminary information gathering stage. It compares current information to established prescription criteria found in the FMP. This is an initial decision making tool which assists managers in classifying fires for resource benefit or suppression actions. ? **Components include:** Strategic Fire Size-Up, Decision Criteria Checklist, Management Actions, and Periodic Fire Assessment.
- **Stage II** - ? Defines management actions required in response to a changing fire situation as indicated by monitoring information and the periodic fire assessment from Stage I. This stage is used to manage larger, more active fires with greater potential for geographic extent than Stage I. Components include: Objectives, Fire Situation, Management Actions, Estimated Costs, and Periodic Fire Assessment.
- **Stage III** - ? Defines management actions required in response to an escalating fire situation, potential long duration, and increased need for management activity, as indicated by the periodic assessment completed in Stage II. Components include: Objectives and Risk Assessment Considerations, Maximum Manageable Area Definition and Maps, Weather Conditions and Drought Prognosis, Long-term Risk Assessment, Threats, Monitoring Actions, Mitigation Actions, Resources Needed to Manage the Fire, Contingency Actions, Information Plan, Estimated Costs, Post-burn Evaluation, Signatures and Date, and Periodic Fire Assessment.

WFIP Completion Timeframes	
WFIP Stage	Maximum Completion Timeframe
Stage I	8 hours after confirmed fire detection and Strategic Fire Size-Up.
Stage II	48 hours after need indicated by Planning Needs Assessment.
Stage III	7 days after need indicated by Planning Needs Assessment
Periodic Fire Assessment	As part of all stages and on assigned frequency thereafter.

- ? **Stage II** —“The Short Term Implementation Action” stage provides managers and staff with needed information to initiate and continue management of the wildland fire for resource benefit. It provides predictions of potential fire spread, any necessary short term management actions needed, fire complexity, and any long range management actions anticipated.
- ~~**Stage III** —“The Long Term Assessment and Implementation Actions.” This stage supplements the FMP by providing the site specific long term implementation actions necessary to manage the wildland fire to accomplish identified objectives.~~